

remedy for slavery; this he still further proved, by adducing the testimony of former slaveholders, as to the benefits of that remedy upon both classes, the planters and freed men, in a moral, social, pecuniary, and religious aspect. After which, the exercises were closed for the forenoon, by a song.

Afternoon.—Services were introduced by singing
 "Children of the glorious dead,
 Who freedom fought and bled,"
 and continued by W. L. Garrison, who addressed the
 meeting, adducing the happy effects of West India
 emancipation, as a fulfillment of the promises of God to
 those who "undo the heavy burdens, who break every
 yoke, and let the oppressed go free; that then their light
 should break forth as the morning, and their health
 spring forth speedily." After which, the meeting united
 in singing

followed the North star, which had guided his feet into our vicinity, where he is enjoying peace among the true friends of liberty, and though his mind had been subject

to the blighting and marducious influences of the peculiar institution, yet we had the pleasure of beholding the salutary influences of freedom upon it, in producing a rapid reaction, in an interesting speech, in which he contrasted the cruelties and evils of slavery with the blessings of freedom; and with great emotions thanked God for the emancipation of the eight hundred thousand men, women, and children, in the West Indies; and for the privilege of attending such a meeting, and for the labors of the abolitionists in behalf of three millions of his brethren, whom he had left in chains, in the southern States. Having followed by Thomas Hill in an inter-

the meeting special prepared for the occasion—a youth, filled with a healthful zeal in the anti-slavery cause. William F. Parker, Rev. Sumner Lincoln, and James Boyer, severally addressed the meeting, briefly the latter in his usual caustic manner of treating all moral diseases—exposed the spirit of caste in the northern States—the handmaid and offspring of slavery as it exists in what are denominated Christian churches. After a vote of thanks to the trustees and church for the use of the meeting-house, and a song,

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the meeting adjourned, and each one returned to his home, making melody with their voices by the way, in re-echoing the songs of liberty which had been shouted forth during the day.

E. D. FRANCES, ¹ Secretaries.
H. C. HUDSON E. BIRGE, ²

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1843



GENERAL NOTICE.

Whereas the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that its energies are sadly depressed for want of funds necessary to pay its debts. How long shall we call in vain for the means of vigorous life? Let each subscriber forward his subscription to the Standard IMMEDIATELY. Let all the friends of the Society who can spare a donation, no matter how small, remit it without delay. How soon!

M O B S .

For awhile we flattered ourselves that the time had gone by when a pro-slavery mob could be raised in a free State. We imagined that partly from the change in public sentiment, partly from physical exhaustion, and partly from chagrin, that the benevolent cause which riotous outrage sought to destroy, had been a constant gainer by it, the sovereign mob would at length make a voluntary abdication, so far, at any rate, as respects the cognizance

at abolition meetings and discussions. We say voluntary, because it is many years since we ceased to expect that popular violence would be restrained, or punished by the law of the country. In the case of the late great pattern mob of Baltimore, a prison thirty years old, there have been not less than one hundred serious mobs in the United States, many of them attended with murder and conflagration, and there has been but a single instance of effectual restraint, and not one, so far as we know, of popular punishment. So far from that, in all the most important cities of the country, mobs have survived at popular violence, and co-operated with rulers. This was the fact in the case of the celebrated Baltimore mob, where one respectable and distinguished citizen (General Lincoln) was murdered, and several others left for dead, while they were in the custody and under the guard of the military. It was the same in every city of the city. The victims had consented to lay down their arms, and go to prison, on the solemn pledge of

major and military commander that they should be protected, and yet, at evening, when signs of popular ferment and malice were still around them, the military were dismissed, and arms were refused to the prisoners, for self-defense; and when the mob made a rush at the door of the prison, the keeper unlocked it, and gave them access to their victims!

At the burning of the Charlestown convent, while the mob was gathering and surrounding the building, a rumor was spread that there were fire-arms within, and it was supposed that the Sisters of Charity might possibly make use of them. At this the mob recoiled: whereupon

One of the selectmen of Charlestown stepped forward and declared that on the preceding day he had visited the establishment, and examined every part of it, and that he had been "very much disappointed." Being thus reassured, the mob commenced the work of destruction. The frequent and peculiarly malignant mobs, which have disgraced Philadelphia, the city authorities have generally consented to make just so much show of themselves, as would satisfy the mob that nothing was to be apprehended. The mob of the 12th inst. was no exception. They soon tranquilly relieved even of the remote apprehension of an ultimate and tardy interference on the part of the guardians of the public weal, the legal protectors of the lives and property of the citizens.

It is a new invention of these imbeciles for dispersing the mob by the use of the word "fire." The police chief, who he intends to do, so that when it comes to be assembled it finds its work already done. The destruction of the temperance and literary hall of the colored people by the hands of the mayor and aldermen, in order to prevent the "colored men" from holding a meeting, is too monstrous a crime to require any other comment, and is too exquisite to be lost. This was a species of "fire" which should have been heard of before among legislators, magistrates, or philosophers of ancient or modern times. The same in kind,

though somewhat less in atrocity, was the intrigue of the Mayor with the proprietor of the Assembly Buildings and the consequent closing of the doors against our friends on the late anniversary of the First of August, in utter contempt of a regular contract. Thus government, created and maintained at a great expense for the protection of the rights of the citizens, is converted into a scourge and felt only in the burdens which it imposes.

